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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 26.

LETTER FROM HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1861.

J. F. SPEED, Esq., Louisville, Ky.—*My Dear Sir:* The recent overwhelming vote in favor of the Union in Kentucky has afforded unspeakable gratification to all true men throughout the country. That vote indicates that the people of that gallant State have been neither seduced by the arts nor terrified by the menaces of the revolutionists in their midst, and that it is their fixed purpose to remain faithful to the Government which, for nearly seventy years, has remained faithful to them.—Still it cannot be denied that there is in the bosom of that State a band of agitators, who, though few in number, are yet powerful from the public confidence they have enjoyed, and who have been, and doubtless will continue to be, unceasing in their endeavors to force Kentucky to unite her fortunes with those of the Rebel Confederacy of the South. In view of this and of the well-known fact that several of the seceded States have by fraud and violence been driven to occupy their present false fatal position, I cannot, even with the encouragement of her late vote before me, look upon the political future of our native State without a painful solicitude. Never have the safety and honor of her people required the exercise of so much vigilance and of so much courage on their part. If true to themselves, the stars and stripes, which, like angels' wings, have so long guarded their homes from every oppression, will still be theirs: but if, chasing the dreams of men's ambition, they shall prove false, the blackness of darkness can but faintly predict the gloom that awaits them. The Legislature, it seems, has determined by resolution that the State, pending the present unhappy war, shall occupy neutral ground. I must say, in all frankness and without daring to reflect upon the course or sentiments of any, that, in this struggle for the existence of our Government, I can neither practice nor profess nor feel neutrality. I would as soon think of being neutral in a contest between an officer of justice and an incendiary arrested in an attempt to fire the dwelling over my head; for the Government whose overthrow is sought is for me the shelter not only of home, kindred and friends, but of every earthly blessing which I can hope to enjoy on this side of the grave. If, however, from a natural horror of fratricidal strife, or from her intimate social and business relations with the South, Kentucky shall determine to maintain the natural attitude assumed for her by her Legislature, her position will still be an honorable one, though falling far short of that full measure of loyalty which her history has so constantly illustrated. Her Executive, ignoring, as I am happy to believe, alike the popular and Legislative sentiment of the State, has, by proclamation, forbidden the Government of the United States from marching troops across her territory. This is, in no sense, a neutral step, but one of aggressive hostility. The troops of the Federal Government have as clear a constitutional right to pass over the soil of Kentucky as they have to march along the streets of Washington; and could this prohibition be effective, it would not only be a violation of the fundamental law, but would, in all its tendencies, be directly in advancement of the revolution, and might, in an emergency easily imagined, compromise the highest national interests. I was rejoiced that the Legislature so promptly refused to indorse this proclamation as expressive of the true policy of the State. But I turn away from even this to the ballot-box, and find an abounding consolation in the conviction it inspires, that the popular heart of Kentucky, in its devotion to the Union, is far in advance alike of legislative resolve and of Executive proclamation.

But as it is well understood that the late popular demonstration has rather scotched than killed rebellion in Kentucky, I propose inquiring briefly as practicable, whether, in the recent action or present declared policy of the Administration, or in the history of the pending revolution, or in the objects it seeks to accomplish, or in the results which must follow from it, if successful, there can be discovered any reasons why that State should sever the ties that unite her with a Confederacy in whose councils and upon whose battle-fields she has won so much honor, and under whose protection she has enjoyed so much prosperity.

For more than a month after the inauguration of President Lincoln, the manifestations seemed unequivocal that his Administration would seek a peaceful solution of our unhappy political troubles, and would look to time and amendments to the Federal Constitution, adopted in accordance with its provisions, to bring back the revolted States to their allegiance. So marked was the effect of these manifestations in tranquilizing the Border States, and in reassuring their loyalty, that the conspirators who had set this revolution on foot took the alarm. While affecting to despise these States as not sufficiently intensified in their devotion to African servitude, they know they could never succeed in their treasonable enterprise without their support. Hence it was resolved to precipate a collision of arms with the Federal authorities, in the hope that, under the panic and exasperation incident to the commencement of a civil war, the Border States, following the natural bent of their sympathies, would array themselves against the Government. Fort Sumter, occupied by a feeble garrison, and girded by powerful if not impregnable batteries, afforded convenient means for accomplishing their purpose, and for testing also their favorite theory that blood was needed to cement the new Confederacy. Its provisions were exhausted, and the request made by the President in the interests of peace and humanity, for the privilege of replenishing its stores, had been refused. The Confederate authorities were aware—for so the gallant commander of the fort had declared to them—that in two days a capitulation from starvation must take place. A peaceful surrender, however, would not have subserved their aims.—They sought the clash of arms and the effusion of blood as an instrumentality for impressing the Border States, and they sought the humiliation of the Government and the dishonor of its flag as a means of giving prestige to their own cause. The result is known. Without the slightest provocation a heavy cannonade was opened upon the fort, and borne by its helpless garrison for hours without reply, and when, in the progress of the bombardment, the fortification became wrapped in flames, the besieging batteries, in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, instead of relaxing or suspending, redoubled their fires. A more wanton or wicked war was never commenced on any government whose history has been written. Cotemporary with and following the fall of Sumter, the siege of Fort Pickens was and still is actively pressed, the property of the United States Government continued to be seized wherever found, and its troops, by fraud or force, captured in the State of Texas in violation of a solemn compact with its authorities that they should be permitted to embark without molestation. This was the requital which the Lone Star State made to brave men who, through long years of peril and privation, had guarded its frontiers against the incursions of the savages. In the midst of the most active and extended warlike preparations in the South, the announcement was made by the Secretary of War of the seceded States, and echoed with taunts and insolent bravadoes by the Southern press, that Washington City was to be invaded and captured, and that the flag of the Confederate States would soon float over the dome of its capitol. Soon thereafter there followed an invitation to all the world—embracing necessarily the outcasts and desperadoes of every so- to accept letters of marque and reprisal, to prey upon the rich and unprotected commerce of the United States.

In view of these events and threatenings, what was the duty of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic? He might have taken counsel of the revolutionists and trembled under their menaces; he might, upon the fall of Sumter, have directed that Fort Pickens should be surrendered without firing a gun in its defense and proceeding yet further, and meeting fully the requirements of the "let-us-alone" policy insisted on in the South, he might have ordered that the stars and stripes should be laid in the dust in the presence of every bit of rebel bunting that might appear. But he did none of these things, nor could he have done them without forgetting his oath and betraying the most sublime trust that has ever been confided to the hands of man. With a heroic fidelity to his constitutional obligations, feeling justly that these obligations charged him with the protection of the Republic and its Capital against the assaults alike of foreign and domestic enemies he threw himself on the loyalty of the country for support in the struggle upon which he was about to enter, and nobly has that appeal been responded to. States containing an aggregate population of nineteen millions have answered to the appeal as with the voice of one man, offering soldiers without number, and treasure without limitation, for the service of the Government.

In these States, 1,500,000 freemen cast their votes in favor of candidates supporting the rights of the South, at the last Presidential election, and yet everywhere, alike in popular assemblies and upon the tented field, this million and a half of voters are found yielding to none in the zeal with which they rally to their country's flag. They are not less the friends of the South than before; but they realize that the question now presented is not one of administrative policy, or of the claims of the North, the South, the East, or the West; but is, simply, whether nineteen millions of people shall tamely and ignobly permit five or six millions to overthrow and destroy institutions which are the common property, and have been the common blessings and glory of all. The great throughfares of the North, the East, and the West, are luminous with the banners and glistening with the bayonets of citizen soldiers marching to the capital, or to other points of rendezvous; but they come in no hostile spirit to the South. If called to press her soil, they will not ruffle a flower of her gardens, nor a blade of grass of her fields in unkindness.—No excesses will mark the foot-steeps of the armies of the Republic; no institution of the States will be invaded or tampered with no rights of persons or of property will be violated.

The known purpose of the administration, and the high character of the troops employed, alike guarantee the truthfulness of the statement.—When an insurrection was apprehended a few weeks since in Maryland, the Massachusetts men at once offered their services to suppress it.—These volunteers have been denounced by the South as "knaves and vagrants," "the dregs and offscourings of the populace," who would "rather filch a handkerchief than fight an enemy in manly combat," yet we know here that their discipline and bearing are most admirable, and, I presume, it may be safely affirmed that a larger amount of social position, culture, and elevation in character, has never been found in so large an army in any age or country. If they go to the South, it will be as friends and protectors, to relieve the Union sentiment of the seceded States from the cruel domination by which it is oppressed and silenced, unfurl the stars and stripes in the midst of those who long to look upon them, and to restore the flag that bears them to the forts and arsenals from which disloyal hands have torn it. Their mission will be one of peace, unless wicked and bloodthirsty men shall unsheath the sword across their pathway.

It is in vain for the Revolutionists to exclaim that this is "subjugation." It is so, precisely in the sense in which you and I and all law-abiding citizens are subjugated. The people of the South are our brethren, and while we obey the laws enacted by our joint authority, and keep a compact to which we are all parties, we only ask that they shall be required to do the same. We believe that their safety demands this; we know that ours does. We impose no burden which we ourselves do not bear, we claim no privilege or blessing which our brethren of the South shall not equally share.—Their country is our country, and ours is theirs; and that unity of both country and of Government which the providence of God and the compacts of men have created, we could not ourselves, without self immolation, destroy; nor can we permit it to be destroyed by others.

Equally vain is it for them to declare that they only wish "to be let alone," and that in establishing the independence of the Seceded States, they do those which remain in the old Confederacy no harm. The Free States, if allowed the opportunity of doing so, will undoubtedly concede every guaranty needed to afford complete protection to the institutions of the South, and furnish assurances of her perfect equality in the Union; but all such guarantees and assurances; are now openly spurned, and the only Southern right now insisted on is that of dismembering the Republic. It is perfectly certain that in the attempted exercise of this right neither States nor statesmen will be "let alone." Should a ruffian meet me in the streets, and seek with an ax to hew an arm and a leg from my body, I would no less resist him because, as a dishonored and helpless trunk, I might perchance survive the mutilation. It is easy to perceive what fatal results to the old Confederacy would follow should the blow now struck at its integrity ultimately triumph. We can well understand what degradation it would bring it abroad and weakness at home; what exhaustion from incessant war and standing armies, and from the erection of fortifications along the thousands of miles of new frontier; what embarrassments to commerce from having its natural channels incumbered or cut off; what elements of disintegration and revolution would be introduced from the pernicious example; and, above all, what humiliation would cover the whole American people for having failed in their great mission to demonstrate before the world the capacity of our race for self-government.

While a far more fearful responsibility has fallen upon President Lincoln than upon any of his predecessors, it must be admitted that he has met it with promptitude and fearlessness. Cicero in one of his orations against Catiline, speaking of the credit due himself for having suppressed the conspiracy of that arch-traitor, said, "if the glory of him who founded Rome was great, how much greater should be that of him who had saved it from overthrow after it had grown to be the mistress of the world?" So it may be said of the glory of that statesman or chieftain who shall snatch this republic from the vortex of revolution, now that it has been expanded from ocean to ocean, has become the admiration of the world, and has rendered the fountains of the lives of thirty millions of people fountains of happiness.

The vigorous measures abopted for the safety of Washington and the Government itself may seem open to criticism, in some of their details, to those who have yet to learn that not only has war like peace its laws, but that it has also its privileges and its duties.—Whatever of severity, or even irregularity, may have arisen, will find its justification in the presure of terrible necessity under which the Administration has been called to act.—When a man feels the poignard of the destroyer at his bosom, he is not likely to consult the law books as to the mode or measure of his rights of self-defense. What is true of individuals is in this respect equally true of governments. The man who thinks he has become disloyal because of what the Administration has done, will probably discover, after a close self-examination, that he was disloyal before. But for what has been done, Washington might ere this have been a smouldering heap of ruins.

They have noted the course of public affairs to little advantage who suppose that the election of Lincoln was the real ground of the revolutionary outbreak that has occured. The roots of the revolution may be traced back for more than a quarter of a century, and any unholy lust for power is the soil out of which it sprang. A prominent member of the band of agitators declared in one of his speeches at Charleston, last November or December, that they had been occupied for 30 years in the work of severing South Carolina from the Union. When Gen. Jackson crushed Nullification, he said it would revive again under the form of the Slavery agitation, and we have lived to see his prediction verified. Indeed, that agitation, during the last 15 or 20 years, has been almost the entire stock in trade of Southern politicians. The Southern people, known to be as generous in their impulses as they are chivalric, were not wrought into a frenzy of passion by the intemperate words of a few fanatic Abolitionists, for these words, if left to themselves, would have fallen to the ground as pebbles into the sea, and would have been heard of no more.—But it was the echo of these words, repeated with exaggerations for the thousandth time by Southern politicians, in the halls of Congress and in the deliberative and popular assemblies, and through the press of the South, that produced the exasperation which has proved so potent a lever in the hands of the conspirators. The cloud was fully charged, and the juggling revolutionists who held the wires and could at will direct its lightenings appeared at Charleston, broke up the the Democratic Convention assembled to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and thus secured the election or Mr. Lincoln. Having thus rendered this certain, they at once set to work to bring the popular mind of the South to the point of determining in advance that the election of a Republican President would be *prose* cause for a dissolution of the Union.—They were but too successful, and to this result the inaction and indecission of the Border States deplorably contributed. When the election of Mr. Lincoln was announced, there was rejoicing in the streets of Charleston, and, doubtless, at other points in the South; for it was believed by the conspirators that this had brought a tide in the current of their machinations which would bear them on to victory. The drama of Secession was now open, and State after State rapidly rushed out of the Union, and their members withdrew from Congress. The revolution was pressed on with this hot haste in order that no time should be allowed for reaction in the Northern mind, or for any adjustment of the Slavery issues by the action of Congress or of the State Legislatures. Had the Southern members continued in their seats, a satisfactory compromise would, no doubt have been arranged and passed before the adjournment of Congress. As it was, after their retirement, and after Congress had become Republican, an amendment to the Constitution was adopted by a two-third vote, declaring that Congress should never interfere with Slavery in the States, and declaring, further, that this amendment should be irrevocable. Thus was falsified the clamor so long and so insidiously rung in the ears of the Southern people, that the abolition of Slavery in the States was the ultimate aim of the Republican party. But even this amendment, and all others which may be needed to furnish the guaranties demanded, are now defeated by the secession of eleven States, which claiming to be out of the Union, will refuse to vote upon, and in effect will vote against any proposals to modify the Federal Constitution. There are now thirty-four States in the Confederacy, three-fourths of which, being twenty-six, must occur in the adoption of any amendment before it can become a part of the Constitution; but the Secession of eleven States leaves but twenty-three whose vote can possibly be secured, which is less than the constitutional number.

Thus we have the extraordinary and disoreditable spectacle of a revolution made by certain States professedly on the ground that guaranties for the safety of their institutions are denied them, and it the same time, instead of cooperating with their sister States, in obtaining these guarenties, they designedly assume a hostile attitude, and thereby render it constitutionally impossible to secure them.—This profound dissimulation shows that it was not the safety of the South but its severence from the Confederacy which was sought from the beginning. Cotemporary with and in some instances preceeding these acts of Secession, the greatest outrages were committed upon the Government of the United States by the States engaged in them. Its forts, arsenals, arms, barracks, custom houses, post offices, moneys, and, indeed, every species of its property within the limits of these States were seized and appropriated, down to the hospital stores for the sick soldiers. More than half a million of dollars was plundered from the mint at New-Orleans. U. S. vessels were received from the defiled hands of their officers in command, and, as if in the hope of consecrating official treachery as one of the public virtues of the age, the surrender of an entire military department by a general, to the keeping of whose honor it had been confided, was deemed worthy of the commendation and thanks of the conventions of several States.—All these lawless proceedings were well understood to have been prompted and directed by men occupying seats in the Capitol, some of whom were frank enough to declare that they could not and would not, though in a minority, live under a Government which they could not control. In this declaration is found the key which unlocks the whole of the complicated machinery of this revolution. The profligate ambition of public men in all ages and lands has been the rock on which republics have been split. Such men have arisen in our midst—men who, because unable permanently to grasp the helm of the ship, are willing to destroy it in the hope to command some one of the rafts that may float away from the wreck. The effect is to degrade us to a level with the military bandits of Mexico and South America, who; when beaten at an election, fly to arms, and seek to master by the sword what they have been unable to control by the ballot-box.

The atrocious acts enumerated were acts of war, and might all have been treated as such by the late Administration; but the President patriotically cultivated peace—how anxiously and how patiently the country well knows. While, however, the revolutionary leaders greeted him with all hails to his face, they did not the less diligently continue to whet their swords behind his back. Immense military preperations were made, so that when the moment for striking at the Government of the United States arrived, the revolutionary States leaped into the contest clad in full armor.

As if nothing should be wanting to darken this page of history, the seceded States have already entered upon the work of confiscating the debts due from their citizens to the North and North West. The millions thus gained will doubtless prove a pleasant substitute for those guaranties now so scornfully rejected.—These confiscations will probably succeed soon those of lands and negroes owned by the citizens of loyal States: and, indeed, the apprehension of this step is already sadly disturbing the fidelity of non-resident proprietors. Fortunately, however, infirmity of faith, springing from such a cause, is not likely to be contagious. The war begun is being prosecuted by the Confederate States in a temper as fierce and unsparing as that which characterizes conflicts between the most hostile nations. Letters of marque and reprisal are being granted to all who seek them, so that our coasts will soon swarm with these piratical cruisers, as the President has properly denounced them. Every baccanier who desires to rob American commerce upon the ocean can for the asking, obtain a warrent to do so, in the name of the new republic. To crown all, large bodies of Indians have been mustered into the service of the revolutionary States, and are now conspicuous in the ranks of the Southern Army. A leading North Carolina journal, noting their stalwart frames and unerring marksmanship, observes, with an exultation positively fiendish, that they are armed, not only with the rifle, but also with *the scalping knife and tomahawk*

If Kentucky willing to link her name in history with the excesses and crimes which have sullied the Revolution at every step of its progress? Can she soil her pure hands with its booty? She possesses the noblest heritage that God has granted to his children; is she prepared to barter it away for that miserable mess of pottage, which the gratification of the unholy ambition of her public men would bring to her lips? Can she without laying her face in the dust for very shame, become a participant in the spoliation of the commerce off her neighbors and friends, by contributing her star hitherto so stainless in its glory, to light the corsair on his way? Has the war-whoop, which used to startle the sleep of our frontiers, so died away in her ears that she is willing to take the red-handed savage to her bosom as the champion of her rights and the representative of her spirit? Must she not first forgot her own heroic sons who perished, butchered and scalped, upon the disastrous field of Raisu?

The object of the revolution, as avowed by all who are pressing it forward, is the permanent dismemberment of the Confederacy. The dream of reconstruction—used during the last winter as a lure to draw the hesitating or the hopeful into the movement—has been formerly abandoned. If Kentucky separates herself from the Union, it must be upon the basis that the separation is to be final and eternal. Is there ought in the organization or administration of the Government of the United States to justify, on her part, an act so solemn and so perilous? Could the wisest of her lawyers, if called upon, find material for an indictment in any or in all the pages of the history of the Republic? Could the most leprous-lipped of its calumniators point to a single State or Territory, or community or citizen, that it has wronged or oppressed? It would be impossible. So far as the Slave States are concerned, their protection has been complete, and if it has not been, it has been the fault of their statesmen, who have had the control of the Government since its foundation.

The census returns show that during the year 1860 the Fugitive Slave Law was executed more faithfully and successfully than it had been during the preceding ten years. Since the instalation of President Lincoln, not a case has arisen in which the fugitive has not been returned, and that, too, without any opposition from the people. Indeed, the fidelity with which it was understood to be the policy of the present Administration to enforce the provisions of this law has caused a perfect panic among the runaway slaves in the Free States, and they have been escaping in multitudes to Canada, unpursued and unreclaimed by their masters. Is there found in this reason for a disolution of the Union.

That the Slave States are not recognized as equals in the Confederacy, has for several years been the cry of demagogues and conspirators. But what is the truth? Not only according to the theory, but the actual practice of the Government, the Slave States have ever been, and still are, in all respects, the peers of the Free. Of the fourteen Presidents who have been elected, seven were citizens of Slave States; and of the seven remaining, three represented Southern principles, and received the votes of the Southern people; so that, in our whole history, but four Presidents have been chosen who can be claimed as the special champions of the policy and principles of the Free States, and even these so only in a modified sense. Does this look as if the South had ever been deprived of her equal share of the honors and powers of the Government? The Supreme Court has decided that the citizens of the Slave States can, at will, take their slaves into all the Territories of the United States; and this decision, which has never been resisted or interferred with in a single case, is the law of the land, and the whole power of the Government is pledged to enforce it. That it will be loyally enforced by the present Administration, I entertain no doubt. A Republican Congress, at the late session, organized three new Territories, and in the organic law of neither was there introduced, or attempted to be introduced, the slightest restriction upon the rights of the Southern emigrant to bring his slaves with him. At this moment, therefore—and I state it without qualification—there is not a Territory belonging to the United States into which the Southern people may not introduce their slaves at pleasure, and enjoy there complete protection. Kentucky should consider this great and undeniable fact, before which all the frothy rant of demagogues and Disunionists must disappear as a bank of fog before the wind. But were it otherwise and did a defect exist in our organic law, or in the practical Administration of the Government, in reference to the rights of Southern slaveholders in the Territories, still the question would be a mere abstraction, since the laws of climate forbid the establishment of Slavery in such latitudes; and to destroy such institutions as ours for such a cause, instead of patiently trying to remove it, would be little short of national insanity. It would be to burn the house down over our heads merely because there is a leak in the roof; to scuttle the ship in mid-ocean merely because there is a difference of opinion among the crew as to the point of the compass to which the vessel should be steered; it would be, in fact, to apply the knife to the throat instead of the cancer of the patient.

But what remains? Though, say the Disunionists, the Fugitive Slave Law is honestly enforced, and though, under shelter of the Supreme Court, we can take our Slaves into the Territories, yet the Northern people will persist in discussing the institution of Slavery, and therefore we will break up the Government. It is true that Slavery has been very intemperately discussed at the North, and it is equally true that until we have an Asiatic despotism, crushing out all freedom of speech and of the press, this discussion will probably continue. In this age and country, institutions, human and divine, are discussed, and so they ought to be; and all that cannot bear discussion must go to the wall, where they ought to go. It is not pretended, however, that the discussion of Slavery, which has been continued in our country for more than forty years, has in any manner disturbed or weakened the foundation of the institution. On the contrary, we learn from the press of the seceded States that their slaves were never more tranquil or obedient. There are zealots—happily few in number—been North and South, whose language upon this subject is alike extravagant and alike deserving our condemnation. Those who assert that Slavery should be exterpated by the sword, and those who maintain the great mission of the white man upon the earth to enslave the black, are not far apart in the folly and atrocity of their entertainments.

Before proceeding further Kentucky should measure well the depth of the gulf she is approaching, and look well to the feet of her guides. Before forsaking a Union in which her people have enjoyed such uninterrupted and such boundless prosperity, she should ask herself, not once but many times, *why* do I go, and *where* am I going? In view of what has been said, it would be difficult to answer the first branch of the inquiry, but to answer the second part is patent to all, as are the consequences which would follow the movement. In giving her great material and moral resources to the support of the Southern Confederacy, Kentucky might prolong the desolating struggle that rebellious States are making to overthrow a Government which they have only known in its blessings; but the triumph of the Government would nevertheless be certain in the end. She would abandon a Government strong and able to protect her, for one that is weak, and that contains, in the very elements of its life, the seeds of distraction and early dissolution. She would adopt, as the law of her existence, the right of Secession—a right which has no foundation in jurisprudence or logic, or in our poltical history; which Madison, the father of the Federal Constitution, denounced; which has been denounced by most of the States and prominent statesmen now insisting upon its exercise; which, in introducing a principle of indefinent disintegration, cuts up all confederate governments by the roots, and gives them ever a prey to the caprices, and passions, and transient interests, of their members, as Autumnal leaves are given to the winds which blow upon them. In 1814, *The Richmond Inquirer*, then, as now, the organ of public opinion in the South, pronounced secession to be treason, and nothing else, and such was then the doctrine of Southern statesmen. What was true then is equally true now. The prevalence of this precious heresy is mainly the fruit of that farce called "State rights," which demagogues have been so long playing under tragic mask, and which has done more than all things else to unsettle the foundations of the Republic, by estranging the people from the Federal Government, as one to be distrusted and resisted, instead of being, what it is, emphatically their own creation, as all times obedient to their will, and in its ministrations the grandest reflex of the greatness and beneficence of popular power that has ever ennobled the history of our race. Said Mr. Clay: "I owe a supreme allegiance to the General Government, and to my State a subordinate one." And this terse language disposes of the whole controversy which has arisen out of the Secession movement in regard to the allegiance of the citizen. As the power of the State and Federal Governments are in perfect harmony with each other, so there can be no conflict between the allegiance due to them; each while acting within the sphere of its constitutional authority, is entitled to be obeyed; but when a State, throwing off all constitutional restraints, seeks to destroy the General Government, to say that its citizens are bound to follow it in this career of crime, and discard the supreme allegiance they owe to the Government assailed, is one of the shallowest and most dangerous fallacies that has ever gained credence among men.

Kentucky, occupying a central position in the Union, is now protected from the scourge of foreign war, however much its ravages may waste the towns and cities upon our coasts, or the commerce upon our seas; but as a member of the Southern Confederacy, she would be a frontier State, and necessarily the victim of those border feuds and conflicts which have become proverbial in history alike for their fierceness and frequency. The people of the South now sleep quietly in their beds, while there is not a home in infatuated and misguided Virginia that is not filled with the alarms, and oppressed by the terrors of war. In the fate of this ancient Commonwealth, dragged to the alter of sacrifice by those who should have stood between her bosom and every foe, Kentucky may read her own. No wonder, therefore, that she has been so coaxingly besought to unite her fortunes with those of the South, and to lay down the bodies of her chivalrous sons as a breastwork, behind which the Southern people may be sheltered. Even as attached to the Southern Confederacy, she would be weak for all purposes of self-protection, as compared with her present position. But amid mutations incident to such a helpless and self-disintegrating league, Kentucky would probably soon find herself adhering to a mere fragment of the Confederacy, or it may be standing entirely alone, in the presence of tiers of free States with populations exceeding by many millions her own. Feeble States thus separated from powerful and warlike neighbors by ideal boundaries, or by rivers as easily traversed as rivulets, are as insects that feed upon the lion's lip—liable at every moment to be crushed. The recorded doom of multitudes of such has left us a warning too solemn and impressive to be disregarded.

Kentucky now scarcely feels the contribution she makes to support the Government of the United States, but as a member of the Southern Confederacy, of whose policy free-trade will be a cardinal principle, she will be burdened with direct taxation to the amount of double, or, it may be, triple or quadruple that which she now pays into her treasury. Superadded to this will be required from her share of those vast outlays necessary for the creation of a navy, the erection of forts and custom-houses along a frontier of several thousand miles; and for the maintenance of that large standing army which will be indispensible at once for that strong military character which, it has been openly avowed the peculiar institutions of the South will inexorably demand.

Kentucky now enjoys for her peculiar institution the protection of the Fugitive Slave Law, loyally enforced by the Government, and it is this law, effective in its moral agency in preventing the escape of slaves, that alone saves that institution in the Border States from utter extinction. She cannot carry this law with her into the new Confederacy. She will virtually have Canada brought to her doors in the form of Free States, whose population, relieved of all moral and constitutional obligations to deliver up fugitive slaves, will stand with open arms inviting and welcoming them, if need be, at the point of the bayonet. Under such influences, Slavery will perish rapidly away in Kentucky, as a ball of snow would melt in a Summer's sun.

Kentucky, in her soul, abhors the African slave trade, and turns away with unspeakable horror and loathing from the red altars of King Dahomey. But although this traffic has been temporarily interdicted by the seceded States, it is well understood that this step has been taken as a mere measure of policy for the purpose of impressing the Border States, and of conciliating the European powers. The ultimate legalization of this trade by a Repub-

lic professing to be based upon African servitude, must follow as certainly as does the conclusion from the premises of a mathematical proposition. Is Kentucky prepared to see the hand upon the dial plate of her civilization rudely thrust back a century, and to stand before the world the confessed champion of the African slave hunter? Is she with her unsullied fame, ready to become a pander to the rapacity of the African slave trader, who burdens the very winds of the sea with the moans of the wretched captives whose limbs he has loaded with chains, and whose hearts he has broken? I do not, I cannot, believe it.

For this catalogue of what Kentucky must suffer to abandoning her present honored and and secure position, and becoming a member of the Southern Confederacy, what will be her indemnity? Nothing, absolutely nothing.—The ill-woven ambition of some of her sons may possibly reach the President of the new Republic; that is all. Alas! Alas! for the dream of a Presidency of a Southern Republic, which has disturbed so many pillows in the South and, perhaps, some in the West, also, and whose lurid light, like a demon's torch, is leading a nation to perdition.

The clamor that in insisting upon the South obeying the laws, the great principle that all popular Governments rest upon the consent of the governed is violated, should not receive a moment's consideration. Popular government does, indeed, rest upon the consent of the governed, but it is upon the consent *not of all, but of a majority of the governed.*—Criminals are every day punished and made to obey the laws, certainly against their will, and no man supposes that the principle referred to is thereby invaded. A bill passed by a Legislature, by the majority of a single vote only, though the constituents of all who voted against it should be in fact, as they are held to be, in theory, opposed to its provisions, still is not the less operative as a law, and no right of self-government is thereby trampled upon. The clamor alludes to assumes that the States are seperate and independent governments, and that laws enacted under the authority of all may be resisted and appealed at the pleasure of each. The people of the United States, so far as the powers of the General Government are concerned, are a unit, and laws passed by a majority of all are binding upon all. The Laws of the Constitution, however, which the South now resists have been adopted by her sanction and the right she now claims is that of a feeble minority to repeal what a majority has adopted. Nothing could be more fallacious.

Civil war, under all circumstances, is a terrible calamity, and yet, from the selfish ambition and wickedness of men, the best Governments have not been able to escape it.—In regarding that which has been forced upon the Government of the United States, Kentucky should not look so much at the means which may be necessarily employed in its prosecution as at the machinations by which this national tragedy has been brought upon us. When I look upon this bright land, a few months since so prosperous, so tranquil, and so free and now behold it desolated by war, and the firesides of its thirty millions of people darkened, and their bosoms wrung with anguish, and know, as I do, that all this is the work of a scere or two of men, who, over all this national ruin and despair, are preparing to carve with the sword their way to seats of permanent power, I cannot but feel that they are accumulating upon their souls an amount of guilt hardly equaled in all the atrocities treason and of homicide that have degraded the annals of our race from the foundation of the world. Kentucky may rest well assured that this conflict, which is one of self-defense, will be pursued on the part of the Government in the paternal spirit in which a father seeks to reclaim his erring offspring. No conquest, no effusion of blood, is sought.—In sorrow, not in anger, the prayer of all is that the end may be reached without loss of life or waste of property. Among the most powerful instrumentalities relied on for re-establishing the authority of the Government, is that of the Union sentiment of the South, sustained by a liberated press. It is now trodden to the earth under a reign of terrorism which has no parallel but in the worst days of the French Revolution. The presence of the Government will enable it to rebound, and look its oppressors in the face. At present we are assured that in the seceded States no man expresses an opinion opposed to the revolution but at the hazzard of life and property. The only light which is admitted into political discussion is that which flashes from the sword or gleams from glistening bayonets.—A few days since one of the United States Senators from Virginia published a manifesto, in which he announces, with oracular solemnity and severity, that all citizens who would not vote for Secession, but were in favor of the Union—not should or ought to—but "MUST leave the State." These words have in them decidedly the crack of the overseer's whip. The Senator evidently treats Virginia as a great negro quarter, in which the lash is the appropriate emblem of authority, and the only argument he will condescend to use. However the freemen of other parts of the State may abase themselves under the exercise of this insolent and proscriptive tyranny, should the Senator, with this scourge of slaves, endeavor to drive the people of Western Virginia from their homes, I will only say, in the narrative of Gilpin's ride:

"May I be there to see."

It would certainly prove a deeply interesting spectacle.

It is true that before this deliverance of the popular mind of the South from the threatenings and alarm which have subdued it, can be accomplished, the remorseless agitators who have made this revolution, and now hold its reins, must be discarded alike from the public service. The country in its agony is feeling their power, and we well understand how difficult will be the task of overthrowing the ascendancy they have secured. But the Union men of the South—believed to be in the majority in every seceded State, except, perhaps South Carolina—aided by the presence of the Government, will be fully equal to the emergency. Let these agitators perish, politically, if need be, by scorn:

"A breath can unmake them what a breath has made
but destroy this Republic and—

"Where is that Promethean heart
That can its light relume?"

Once entombed, when will the Angel of the Resurrection descend to the portals of its sepulchre? There is not a voice which comes to us from the cemetry of nations that does not answer: Never, never!" Amid the torments of perturbed existence, we may have glimpses of rest and of Freedom, as the maniac has glimpses of reason between the paroxysms of his madness, but we shall attain to neither national dignity nor national repose.—We shall be a mass of jarring, warring, fragmentary States, enfeebled and demoralized, without power at home, or respectability abroad, and, like the Republics of Mexico and South America, we shall drift away on a shoreless and ensanguined sea of civil commotion, from which, if the teachings of history are to be trusted, we shall be finally rescued by the iron hand of some military wrecker, who will coin the shattered elements of our greatness and of our strength into a diadem and a throne. Said M. Fould, the French statesman, to an American citizen, a few weeks since. "Your Republic is dead, and it is probably the last the world will ever see.—You will have a reign of terrorism, and after that two or three monarchies. All this may be verified, should this revolution succeed.

Let us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart-strings, and looking upon our homes, and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle-fields of our fathers, let us resolve that, come weal or woe, we will in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the stars and stripes. They have floated over our cradles, let it be our prayer and our struggle that they shall float over our graves.—They have been unfurled from the snows of Canada to the plains of New Orleans, and to the halls of the Montezumas, and amid the solitudes of every sea, and everywhere, as the luminous symbol of resistless and beneficent power, they have led the brave and the free to victory and to glory. It has been my fortune to look upon this flag in foreign lands and amid the gloom of an oriental despotism, and right well do I know, by contrast, how bright are its stars, and how sublime are its inspirations! If this banner, the emblem for us of all that is grand in human history, and of all that is transporting in human hope is to be sacrificed on the alters of a Satanic ambition, and thus disappear forever amid the night and tempest of revolution, then will I feel—and who shall estimate the desolation of that feeling?—that the sun has indeed been stricken from the sky of our lives, and that henceforth we shall be but wanderers and outcasts, with nought but the bread of sorrow and of penury for our lips, and with hands ever outstretched in feebleness and supplication, on which, in any hour, a military tyrant may rivet the fetters of a despairing bondage.—May God in his infinite mercy save you and me, and the land we so much love, from the doom of such a degradation.

No contest so momentous as this has arisen in human history, for, amid all the conflicts of men and of nations, the life of no such Government as ours has ever been at stake. Our fathers won our independence by the blood and sacrifices of a seven years' war, and we have maintained it against the assault of the greatest power upon the earth; and the question now is, whether we are to perish by our own hands, and have the epitaph of suicide written upon our tomb. The ordeal through which we are passing must involve immense suffering and losses for us all, but the expenditure of not merely hundreds of millions, but of billions of treasure will be well made, if the result shall be the preservation of our institutions.

Could my voice reach every dwelling in Kentucky, I would implore its inmates—if they would not have the rivers of their prosperity shrink away, as do unfed streams beneath the summer heats—to rouse themselves from their lethargy, and fly to the rescue of their country before it is everlastingly too late. Man should appeal to man, and neighborhood to neighborhood, until the electric fires of patriotism shall flash from heart to heart in one unbroken current throughout the land. It is a time in which the work-shop, the office, the counting-house, and the field, may well be abandoned for the solemn duty that is upon us, for all these toils will but bring treasure, not for ourselves, but for the spoiler, if this revolution is not arrested. We are all, with our every earthly interest, embarked in mid-ocean on the same common deck. The howl of the storm is in our ears, and "the lightning's glare is painting hell on the sky," and while the noble ship pitches and rolls under the lashings of the waves, the cry is heard that she has sprung a leak at many points, and that the rushing waters are mounting rapidly in the hold. The man who, in such an hour, will not work at the pumps, is either a maniac or a monster.

Sincerely yours, J. HOLT.

BALLOON TELEGRAPHING.

Prof. Lowe experimented with his army balloon on the 17th inst, on the Columbia Armory grounds. He made a number ascensions, taking up with him a telegraphic apparatus, to which was attached a wire connecting with the President's House. He sent from his aerial perch a despatch to the President, and received a reply from him.

Those who ascended with him were Superintendent Burns and Robison, the latter operating with the telegraph instrument.

The first message ever telegraphed from a balloon was then sent to the United States by Prof. Lowe. It was as follows:

Balloon Enterprise,
WASHINGTON, June 17.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

"SIR. This point of observation commands an area nearly fifty miles in diameter. The city, with its girdle of encampments, presents a superb scene. I take great pleasure in sending you this first dispatch ever telegraphed from an aerial station, and in acknowledging my indebtedness to your encouragement for the opportunity of demonstrating the availibility of aeronautics in the military service of the country.

Yours respectfully,
"T. S. C. LOWE."

Mr. Lincoln was very much pleased with the experiment and indorsed it as certain ultimately to prove of great value in military movements.—*World*

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 21, 1861.

It is generally conceded that the Union candidates for Congress are chosen in all the districts except No. 1, where Mr. Burnett is undoubtedly elected.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 28, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

A CARD.

The maps of Bedford County will be delivered to the subscribers during July and August, beginning at the western side of the County.

EWD. L. WALKER.

The Military.

The past has been an exciting week in Bedford County. On Wednesday evening of last week, messengers arrived from Cumberland, bringing word from Col. Wallace, of the Indiana Zouave regiment, now stationed at that place, of a threatened attack on his forces at Cumberland, and a desire for reinforcements. All communication from Cumberland, both by telegraph and rail was cut off. Telegraphic dispatches were immediately sent to Governor Curtin and General McCall, at Harrisburg, who promised reinforcements. On Saturday the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Force, arrived at Hopewell. On Sunday they took up their march for Bedford. They partook, at Bloody Run, of a sumptuous dinner prepared for them by the citizens of that place. The soldiers were loud in their praises of the patriotism and hospitality of the people of that little village. They arrived in Bedford about four o'clock, P. M., and marched on through town, to their camp about 2½ miles South of Bedford. Shortly after they arrived in camp, our citizens sent them out an abundance of provisions for their supper, consisting of bread and butter, cold roast beef, mutton and ham, cakes, pies, &c., &c., in fact enough was left for their breakfast in the morning.

At nine o'clock, on Monday morning, Capt. Charles Campbell, with two companies of artillery, and six pieces of brass cannon, four six, and two twelve-pounders, arrived in town. Dinner was sent to them by our citizens.

They remained in Camp till Wednesday morning. Before they arrived in Bedford, a telegraphic dispatch was received informing the commander that Col. Wallace would be reinforced by Gen. McClellan. On Tuesday evening, a dispatch was received announcing that Col. Wallace had not received the expected reinforcements, and that the force at this place was needed there. In consequence, on Wednesday morning, the 1st and 2nd struck their tents, and took up their march for Cumberland, accompanied by some of Capt. Campbell's men with two pieces of artillery. Capt. Campbell is yet in Bedford, purchasing horses for his artillery.

We attended a dress parade on Tuesday afternoon of the two regiments and of Capt Campbell's artillery companies. They looked remarkably well, and drilled well for the experience they have had. A finer looking body of stout, hardy men, we venture to say, cannot be found anywhere. The force consisted of about 1800 men.

We had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of quite a number of the officers and privates of the Volunteers, during their brief stay amongst us; Colonels Simmons, Fisher and Kane; Major Dare, a former acquaintance; Gen. Parker, Superintendant of transportation; Captains Collins, Loraine, McCleary, Chamberlain, Harrison, Taggart and Gregg; the two Lieuts. Thomas of the Huntingdon company, and Lieut. Bigler, also a number of other officers and privates, whose names we do not now remember. They are all well built, good looking, social gentlemen, and will not disgrace our good old State. We believe a better looking set of men cannot be found anywhere in the world, than these two regiments of Pennsylvania boys.

Senator Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, is now in Washington, and in a speech delivered there, he said, "They may confiscate my little property I own in Tennessee. My life may be required to lay upon the alter of my country, *but let my country be saved!*" He also said *"that Mr. Lincoln had done no more than his duty, and that if he had done less he would have deserved the halter himself!"* This is the language of a patriotic Southern Democratic Senator, yet here in the North, in Bedford County, there are men led on by the Bedford Gazette, who openly assail President Lincoln for doing that which Senator Johnson says is right, and that if he had not done, *he would deserve the halter.*

We publish in our paper this week, a well written, and very patriotic song, from the pen of Thomas R. Vickroy, Esq., of Shrewsbury, York County, Pa. Mr. Vickroy graduated in the office, of the Bedford Gazette, and afterwards at Dickinson College; is a Democrat, and in favor of "the Union, the Constitution, and *the enforcement of the laws.*"

England and the Confederate States.

Apprehensions that England would take part with the South, in its rebellion against the Government, existed in the minds of many, in consequence of certain articles that appeared in the London Times. These fears are entirely groundless—the past history and the present position of the British Government in regard to slavery utterly forbid any interference in favor of a people, whose whole action is based on the principle, that Slavery is the normal condition of the laboring classes and that capital should own labor.

The London Morning Star, an influential English paper, in a recent article on the subject, declares emphatically that "the Northern States, of the American Union need feel no apprehension, that England is anxious to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Such a step would be in the existing state of affairs, alike repugnant to our feelings and antagonistic to our ideas of wise policy." On the contrary this journal insists that their natural attitude is one of strict neutrality, and that their "earnest personal good wishes are with those who are battling against the spread of slavery." And in urging the propriety of this position, it gives utterance to this obvious truth, that "the idolatry of the savage does not indicate a lower conception of the attributes of the Almighty, than the dogmas of men who hold that slavery forms part of the Christian dispensation." It would be well if some of the people of the North, who claim not only to be highly educated and well informed, but also to be thoroughly enlightened in regard to the truths of the Christain faith, should come up to the high standard of morals that seems to control this secular journal.—We have, we are sorry to say, even in the Northern States, and in our own midst, some who believe and teach that the slavery of the Southern States is a Divine institution, and ought therefore to be sustained by a Christian people!

The following is a list of the field officers and Captains of the first and second regiments of Pennsylvania reserve volunteers, lately encamped near Bedford:

1st Regiment.

Colonel—Charles J. Biddle.
Lieut. Colonel—Thomas L. Kane.
Major—Roy Stone.
Captains—H. McDonald, E. A. Irvin, Woister, McNeal, Eldrid, Blackhard, Taylor, Niles, McGee, and Holland.

2nd Regiment.

Colonel—S. G. Simmons.
Lieut Colonel—J. W. Fisher.
Major—George Dare.
Captains—Ulman, Trout, Collins, Loraine, McCleary, Frazer, Chamberlin, Harrison, Taggart, Gregg.

On Thursday week, a company of volunteers, under Capt. Thomas H. Lyons, about 50 strong, left our place, for the assistance of Cumberland. A company from Cumberland Valley, under Capt. James Haney, had also arrived there. The Schellsburg Riflemen, under Capt. Geo S. Muller, and some twenty citizens of St. Clair Township, were also in Bedford, on their way to Cumberland, when they received word that Col. Wallace only needed trained men. Our boys returned on Saturday morning. The secessionists would find our hardy mountaineers a rough set to deal with should they ever meet in combat.

We call particular attention to the letter of Hon. Joseph Holt, published in today's paper. Mr. Holt was Post Master General, and in the letter part of Mr. Buchanan's administration, Secretary of War. Being a member of the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, his Democracy will not be disputed. He is a Kentuckian. We hope our friends will hand this letter, after they have read it, to any subscriber of the Bedford Gazette, that they may know of, and request him to read this patriotic production.

The Democratic Convention met on Tuesday week, and nominated James Burns for associate Judge, A. J. Sansom for Treasurer, Philip Shoemaker for Commissioner, Henry Wertz for Poor Director, and Daniel L. Deibaugh for auditor. We understand that the little clique in town was beaten in the nominations, but the Resolutions are not sound. We may notice them hereafter.

Congressional Election in Penn'a.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 24.—H. B. Wright, Union candidate for Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District, is elected over D. K. Randall, Democrat, by an overwhelming majority.

This is a glorious Union triumph. The Union Democrats and Republicans met, and passed resolutions in favor of sustaining the Administration, in its efforts to crush rebellion, and both parties united on Mr. Wright who is a Union Democrat.—Mr. Randall was the candidate of the party hags.

ZOUAVES.—On Wednesday morning, fourteen Captains and Lieutenants of Col. Wallace's Indiana Zouaves passed through Bedford, en route to Indiana, to recruit men to fill up their regiment for three years or during the war. Their uniform is one of the neatest we have yet seen. They had one of the secession flags captured at Romney with them. It was quite a curiosity to our citizens.

Our old friend Capt. Charles Campbell, in command of the artillery now in Bedford, makes one of the best looking officers in the service, and better than that, he knows how to perform his duties. Charley will be heard from when he finds the enemy.

CAMP McCALL.

The above is the name given to the Camp, about ½ of a mile south of the Bedford Springs, in which the two Pennsylvania regiments were encamped. The name is in honor of Gen. McCall.

The soldiers received part of their new uniforms at this place. They are neat, sky blue, and look remarkably well.

Col. Samuel W. Black has accepted the Colonelcy of the Scott Legon, No. 2, of Philadelphia.

Hon. E. Joy Morris has been appointed Minister to Constantinople. He has resigned his seat in Congress, and the Governor has appointed a special election to be held on the 2d of July.

Our young friend, Frank Holsinger, of the Hopewell Company, now at Pittsburg, is an applicant for Asst., Quarter Master of the Regiment to which he belongs. He is competent for the performance of the duties.

The Gazette does not inform its readers, who is guilty of the lie proved by us week before last. It is between the editor of that paper, and the other two persons before mentioned. Who is the liar, Gazette.

The 1st and 2nd reserve regiments, on their way through Huntingdon, were nicely entertained by the citizens.

Col. Robert Anderson has been promoted to Brig. General. A. H. Reeder has declined the tender of a similar appointment.

The 13th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers are near Williamsport, Md.

CAMP WILKINS, June 21st, 1861.

MR. OVER:—Dear Sir: The weather is excessively hot to-day, and the Camp looks as though it was deserted, the men all taking refuge from the rays of the sun, in the numerous shade, that are scattered over the grounds, yet when the reveille is sounded, near 1000 men respond with their presence, to engage in the dress parade. Everything has gone pleasantly since coming here, except upon one occasion, when a most disgraceful riot occurred, between the volunteers, and the German home guards. The latter held a pic nic, at the city park, when some of our boys becoming somewhat intoxicated, interrupted the Germans, when they handled them severely. They returned to camp where they remained until the return of the Germans, when they hurled clubs, and boards across the fence, into their ranks, causing the utmost consternation among them, when the Germans fired some dozen shots, which was the signal for a general row. Stones, bricks and pistols were freely used and a number of persons were seriously injured among whom were Geo. Eighmiller, who since died from a fracture in the head made by a stone hurled from some person unknown.

The affair is greatly regretted by all parties, and an investigation has been held, and some 5 persons have been detained to answer for rioting, who will be severely dealt with, as all parties sympatize with the Germans. There has been a new camp established 12 miles north of this, named camp Wright. there are 4 Regiments now there, among which I found the "Pittsburg Rifles" commanded by your former worthy townsman, Capt. L. W. Smith. A more respectable set of men, I never saw congregated. They are generally clerks, out of the wholesale stores here, and governed by a constitution, and no person is admitted into the company except he be 5 feet 7½ inches high, upon respectable recommendation, and a vote of two thirds of the company. Among their number I found Mr. H. N. Baker, formerly of Bedford, from whom I received the greatest courtesy. Their company comprise 101 men, all armed with the Sharp Rifle, Colt pistol, and sabre. There are a number of Theological students, belonging to the company, and divine services are daily held in their quarters.

We returned home that night, well pleased with our trip having seen during the evening, 4 Regiments on parade. They drilled well. The boys are variously occupied this afternoon, some are engaged singing, some at chess, and not a few at *cards*, while many are like your humble servant, engaged in writing to those whom they have left behind. None desire to return so far as I have heard them express themselves, and on the 19th when the oath was administered for *three years*, not one was willing to backout, although the opportunity was offered. The only complaint made is that the government is too slow in arming and uniforming the troops. Some of our boys not quite ready not providing themselves with the proper clothing before coming here. Our company comprise 74 men, 5 having been sent back. We are consequently short 3 men. More anon. F. H.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21.

The Democrat learns from Syracuse, about 25 miles south of Boonville, that an expedition, nearly 1,000 strong, with four pieces of artillery, under Capt. Tupper of the regular service, left Boonville on Wednesday night, and reached this place at 10 a. m. yesterday.

Gov. Jackson with 500 men arrived here on Tuesday, and after impressing the property of both enemies and friends, being afraid of pursuit, suddenly left yesterday morning, proceeding southward towards Warsaw. Our forces have gone forward to-day, but there is little hope of overtaking the fleeing party.

A battle took place at sunrise Tuesday morning between 800 Union Home Guards, under Capt Cook, near the town of Coil, where they camp, and a large party of Secessionists, from Warsaw and the surrounding country, in which 15 Guards were killed and 20 wounded, many of them severely injured, and 30 prisoners taken. Most of the Guards were in a large barn when the firing began, but they immediately sprang to arms. It is said that they killed 40 of the attacking party before being overpowered by superior numbers. Nearly all of them finally escaped, and are all ready to join our forces, to dispute the passage of the State troops.

Capt. Cook reached here this morning in disguise. He says not one-half his force was armed, and only two hundred participated in the fight.—He hastened forward to overtake and connect with Capt. Totten.

Some of Gov. Jackson's party went west from here on Wednesday night by railroad, taking what rolling stock they could, and destroying the rest, and burned Laramie Bridge, a costly structure, six miles west of here.

Syracuse is now protected by Federal troops.

Among several letters captured in Booneville, by Gen. Lyon embracing orders from head-quarters to destroy the bridges on the North Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the Pacific Railroads, and instructions to different officers and individuals respecting the organization of troops, &c., one enumerating the arms and ammunition seized at Liberty Arsenal some time since, the last as follows:

8 brass and 12 iron six-pounders, 166 balls, 380 pounds canister, 53 strap shot, 380 fixed rounds, 180 muskets, 224 rifles, 121 carbines, 811 pistols, 469 sabers, 39 artillery swords, 4,000 pounds cannon powder, 9,900 pounds musket powder, 4,800 pounds rifle powder, 180,000 musket cartridges, 9,000 musketoon do., 17,500 rifle do., 58,000 pistol do., 10,000 blank do.

THE COMMANDANT OF CAMP CURTIN.

We have already announced the change at Camp Curtin, by which Col. CHAS J. BIDDLE, of Philadelphia, succeeds Col. Seiler in command. It will be remembered by our readers that the "wild cat regiment," recently organized, elected our gallant friend, THOS L. KANE, Colonel, and Major BIDDLE, Lieutenant Colonel. The former, appreciating the superior military qualifications of Major BIDDLE, with a magnanimity that did him credit, promptly proposed a change of positions and insisted upon Major BIDDLE taking command of the regiment. After repeated and urgent solicitation the generous proposition was accepted, and the arrangement heartily approved by the entire regiment, which is now one of the best officered in the State.

Those of our readers who have a desire to inform themselves with regard to the new and accomplished Commandant of Camp Curtin, will do well to consult the volume of official reports published by Congress relative to the Mexican war. Col. BIDDLE appears to have been particularly distinguished in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the taking of the city of Mexico. Gen SCOTT'S report of the storming Chapultepec names Captain BIDDLE as "one of the first in the assault."

General CADWALADER'S report of the battle of Molino del-Rey mentions that "Captain BIDDLE, of the Voltiguer Regiment, left his bed when the firing began, and joined his company;" and Col. ANDREWS, the Colonel of the Voltiguers, giving an account of the storming of Chapultepec, which took place five days later, and in which the Voltiguers led the attack, says:—"Captain BIDDLE was, I believe, the second officer who entered the works, and acted with his accustomed bravery. He joined us in the morning from a sick bed, against my wish and orders."

An emphatic encomium on his conduct appears also in the report of Gen. PILLOW, in whose column Capt. BIDDLE made the march from Vera Cruz, and took part in the operations incident to it and in the decisive battles of Contreras and Churubusco. Gen. PILLOW speaks of him as "Captain BIDDLE, *prompt, vigilant and daring.*" After Chapultepec, in the attack upon the city, Capt. BIDDLE'S company seems to have been selected from the regiment to occupy the position furthest in advance, and to drive the enemy out of it.

The gallant services of the Voltigeurs on this memorable occasion will not soon be forgotten. The advance of the regiment was led throughout by Captain BIDDLE. His celebrity as a disciplinarian is not due to any severity of character. Always genial and gentlemanly, he has never had the reputation in the army of being a martinet. The habits of precision and accuracy which have made him a man who succeeds in all he undertakes, win their way irresistably with those around him. He is equally famed as a tactician and student of strategy.

Colonel BIDDLE'S rank of Major in the Army of the United States—"a most inadequate reward for his services," in the opinion of WINFIELD SCOTT—was given to him "for gallantry in the field in 1848." Since the Mexican war he has resided in Philadelphia, and at Andalusa, the country place of his father, the late NICHOLAS BIDDLE. We feel assured that Colonel BIDDLE will make an efficient officer, and rapidly win his way to popularity with the officers and soldiers under his command.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

IMPORTANT FROM WILLIAMSPORT AND HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 21, 1861.

The American's correspondent at Williamsport says trustworthy information has been received that a Confederate force of 11,000 from Harper's Ferry, with four impressed men, are encamped at Stephenson's Depot, four miles this side of Winchester, and ten miles from Martinsburg.

In Berkeley County, 700 men compose the entire Confederate force, about 450 of whom are encamped four miles north of Martinsburg. Seventy cavalry and 60 infantry are at Bunker's Hill, and others between that point and the Potomac.

Gen. Cadwalader is still at Williamsport, with 6,000 men. The Rebel pickets are at the river opposite, and threaten to bombard the town. Two 34-pounders and an 8-inch howitzer were planted by Gen. Cadwalader on the hill between the town and river last night. The people are frightened. Many have left, and others are preparing for fight. A body of United States cavalry joined Gen. Cadwalader yesterday. The movements of the troops are unknown, but they are anxious for a fight.

A note from the correspondent of the Associate Press at Hagerstown, says neither Col. Bowman nor the private of the 8th Pennsylvania Volunteers, taken prisoners opposite Williamsport, Wednesday, have since been heard from. The soldiers are greatly excited in consequence, and threatened to arrest Dr. Magill of Hagerstown and hold him as hostage, but gave up their purpose.

Important movements are expected by Gen. Patterson's column in a day or two.

A dispatch from Harper's Ferry to *The Washington States* confirms the report that 300 Confederate troopers arrived at the Ferry yesterday and completed the work of destruction, burnt the rifle factory and the Shenandoah bridge, and run a large first-class locomotive, that was left on the track, off the abutment of the bridge into the river. They said they were instructed to blow up every house in town on which a Union flag should be found. Fortunately there was none.

They commenced to arrest all the Union men near, and succeeded in securing 11, whom they took off. The balance, 50 in number, they pursued to the river, into which they jumped, and swam across to the Maryland shore. They fired at them in the water, but all escaped without a wound, though two of them had balls pass through their hats. The Government should send protection to these unfortunate people as soon as practicable.

They took all the gun-stocks, to the number of about 50,000, that were in the rifle factory.

The Star has also a dispatch from Bedford, Penn., announcing the arrival of a messenger from Cumberland from Col. Wallace, who reports that Col. Wallace had started his baggage toward Bedford, and intrenched himself on the north side of the town, to await the approach of the Secession army of Romney.

The latter, on ascertaining that he was prepared to meet them, retired again to Romney.

He has sent to Gen. Patterson for aid to drive them from Romney, and received a reply that two regiments would immediately be sent to Bedford to join him.

☞Reader, have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

Francis E. Brownell, the avenger of Col. Ellsworth, has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the army.

MARRIED.

On the 25th inst., by Rev. Joseph Hannaberry, Rev. David H. Reiter, pastor of the Stoystown charge of the German Reformed Church, Somerset Co., Pa., to Miss Annie Maria Ewalt of Schellsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

For the Inquirer.

UNION BATTLE-SONG!

AIR—*Annie Laurie.*

BY PROF. T R. V.

Rouse, Patriots! Rouse! To action!
And by your colors stand;
Let neither foe nor faction
Destroy your native land!

And let your anthem be,
Union AND *Liberty;*
And stand by Freedom's banner,
And by it nobly die!

The battle-cry has sounded
In Freedom's peaceful land,
And thousands forth have bounded
To slay the traitors' hand!

Oh! hear the patriot cry,
From glen and mountain high,
"To save this glorious union
We'll boldly fight and die!

"While the Stars and Stripes wave o'er us,
Our pride in ev'ry land,
Our foes shall fall before us,
And naught our might withstand.

The Stars and Stripes shall be,
The emblem of the free,
And to save them from dishonor
There're thousands who will die.

"While the Flag of Freedom flutters
Above the true and brave,
Though fierce the cannon mutters,
The God of right will save.

The *Union* still must be,
United, firm and free,
And to save it from destruction,
There're thousands who will die.

"When host with host engages
Upon the gory field,
And wrathful carnage rages,
Error to right must yield!

The rebel host will fly,
While sabres flash on high,
And each dauntless column charges,
To rout the foe or die.

"And should we fall in vict'ry
Upon the Southern sod,
We'll give each life to Liberty,
Each spirit to its God.

Each martyr'd life will cry
To Him who reigns on high,
To save this glorious union
For which we bravely die."

WASHINGTON, June 22 —Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, has arrived here. He was fired at by the Secessionists while coming through the Cumberland Gap, but the rascal ly attempt at assassination failed. Mr. Johnson escaped without injury.

Mr. Johnson says that the Union men of East Tennessee will imitate the action of Western Virginia in cutting loose from the rebellious authorities of the State: and, moreover, that they will fight for the Union.

Mr. Johnson will take his seat at the extra Session of Congress.

General Scott has been remonstrated with by Western men for ordering the retreat of Cadwalader over the Potomac. The old hero replied: "It's right—all right; you will say so three months hence."

There are at least a hundred families in Washington which have been left here by the rebels, who are now in the army or the civil service of the Confederates.

It is believed that the Government will not interfere with the due course of law in the case of the captured pirates of the privateer Savannah.

The case of the condemned British schooner Tropic Wind will probably be appealed to the United States Supreme Court

Mr. Crittenden will offer his compromise at the extra session of Congress, probably coupled with a threat of the secession of Kentucky if it is not adopted.

The city authorities have made an appropriation of several thousand dollars for destitute families.

The Second Rhode Island Regiment arrived this morning early, well armed and equipped.

Everything is quiet over the river to-day, and there were no alarms last night. Good judges say there will be no battle for weeks yet; perhaps none at all this side of Richmond, unless it be a skirmish or two.

The Rhode Island troops have recently arrested three fugitive slaves; but it is reported that the Government will soon issue orders preventing the army and navy from performing the service of negro-catchers, that business belonging to the civil officers.

It is considered quite probable that among the financial expedients to be recommended to Congress by Secretary Chase will be the imposition of a slight income tax.

ENGLAND AND THE REBELLION.

The last advices from England are expressive of a subdued tone of the Ministry in their policy toward this country. They are evidently satisfied of their mistake in assuming the success of the Southern rebellion, with the compliance of the North. But Mr. Bull is always most in the right when he is most in the wrong, and never confesses to a blunder. All accounts concur in representing the feeling of the people to be almost universal in favor of the Government! If we will recall Secession Consuls, and bring home traitorous Ministers resident, we shall not be spit upon by Prime Ministers, nor have our diplomatic representatives kicked by Secretaries of Foreign Affairs.

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM GOV. HICKS.—BALTIMORE, June 18th.—Gov. Hicks sent another tart message to the Legislature to-day, in response to an order of the House, asking if certain arms shipped by the Adjutant-General to a Maryland military company some time since, and seized by Gen. Butler, was by his knowledge and consent.

The Governor says the inquiry is impertinent, and refers the House to Gen. Butler and the Adjutant-General for information.

LET THERE BE NO WHITEWASHING.—Now that the Governor has appointed Commissioners to investigate the army frauds, we trust there will be no whitewashing, which is usually the case with such commissions. Messrs. Fry, Haywood and Abbot have the reputation of being honest men. Let them also be firm. They should be strong enough to become executioners if necessary. We want to know just where the responsibility belongs, and we want these Commissioners to tell us plainly and unequivocally. The publication will not be sufficient to carry conviction with their report. That is not all; the report should not be delayed. The case is not so complicated that it need to take long time for an investigation.

THE K. G. C.'S—THEIR OBJECTS, ETC.

George Bickley, "K. G C., President American Legion," has addressed, through the Louisville Courier of Thursday, an open letter to the Kentucky Legislature, in response to the resolutions passed by that body, appointing a committee to inquire into the existence in that State, and the plans and purposes, of the secret organization known as Knights of the Golden Circle.

Knight Bickley declares that the Legislature had instituted a legal crusade against the "institution" of which he was the head but that in order to avoid time, trouble and expense to the State, he had forwarded to the Governor a complete set of the degree works of the Order, retaining only the unwritten portion of the same. The thoughtful Bickley then embodies in his open letter, for the information of the "people" the obligations of the first and second degrees.

It appears from these that candidates for Knighthood swear "before God and these witnesses" allegiance to the Golden Circle and its laws; and to "the laws of the United States and of this State, provided the same are consistent with the spirit and letter of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court." They also swear upon their individual honors "as a man and a gentleman, so help me God," to "constantly oppose the admission of any negro, abolitionist, confirmed drunkard, convict, felon, or low and vicious character to membership."

For the especial "further information" of Mr. Wolfe, who moved the resolution in the House, Knight Bickley adds "that the K. G. C. have been the subject of higher legislation than the Legislature of Kentucky, and that they have been defended by abler men than himself."

The object of the organization is, "with all deference," thus confidently summed up by President Bickley:

"There are now nearly eighty thousand in the State, distributed through every county, and the organization is growing daily in favor and importance; and the work will be pushed with the utmost vigor until the tri colored flag of the Confederate States floats in triumph from the dome of the Capitol at Frankfort, and if, perchance, Kentucky should be tied to a Northern Confederacy, cursed and blighted with the fanaticism of abolitionism, the organization will invite and carry from the state ten thousand families of Kentucky's best citizens, and plant them on the broad and fertile prairies of the noble State of Texas, where the K. G. C., in that State, will meet them in open arms and warm hearts, and welcome them to a State where every man's constitutional rights are respected."

WASHINGTON LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CAPITOL.

A correspondent of the Bangor Whig tells the following very interesting anecdote of Washington:

Recent events have recalled very forcibly to the mind the following incident, which may perhaps prove interesting to many of your readers at the present time:

Being on a visit to Washington during the recess of Congress in the spring of 1857, I walked one day with a friend to view the works which were then already in progress for the extension of the Capitol. As we sauntered among the pillars in the basement of the old building, we fell in with a venerable looking man, having the appearance of a countryman, who seemed to be there upon the same business that we were, we entered into conversation with him, and he informed us that he was a Virginian, 'raised a few miles down the river, not far from Mount Vernon. 'Very likely, then,' we remarked, you may recollect General Washington,' 'Perfectly well,' he replied 'Indeed, I saw him when he laid the foundation of this building, I was but a boy then,' but I remember very distinctly how he looked as he stood in this way over the stone, and settled its place with a pty. It was a huge stone, and as placed, it must have required no little strength to move. But the General was a very athletic man, and moved it apparently with ease. There were a number of boys there from our neighborhood, and it was a standing marvel to us all how the General moved that stone. A few days after, the General happened to be riding by our schoolhouse on horseback, as we were playing outside. We all pulled off our hats to him, and he stopped his horse for a moment, and spoke to us very pleasantly. One of the boys cried out, 'Please General, tell us how it was you moved that great stone, up yonder, the other day.'

'Why, boys,' said he, smiling, 'did I move the stone?' 'O yes, General, you moved it, we all saw you.' 'Well, boys,' said the General, looking very seriously and speaking slowly, shaking his long finger at us as he spoke, *Do you see that nobody ever moves that stone again!*'

LETCHER OUSTED—SECESSION ANNULLED.—The Convention of the Western counties of Virginia yesterday passed unanimously a declaration declaring the Secession proceedings of the Richmond Convention void, and also making vacant the offices of all the State authorities who are in revolt against the United States. This is much preferable to the proposed division of the State, as it takes for granted that the whole State is yet in the Union. It simply repudiates Secession and its supporters. The declaration was signed by fifty-six members, the same number that signed the great Declaration of 1776.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

THE FUNERAL OF MAJOR WINTHROP.

NEW-HAVEN, Ct., Friday, June 21, 1861.

The funeral of Major Winthrop this afternoon was attended by a procession of over 1,000 persons, including the Veteran Grays, Governor's Foot Guard, Emmet Guard, Russell's School Battalion, National Blues, officers of the Horse Guard, City Government, Yale Students, &c. The hearse was draped in an American flag. During the passage of the procession up Chapel street the bells were tolled and cannon fired. The flags throughout the city were at half mast, and many of the stores on Chapel street were draped in mourning.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 21, 1861.

The Washington Star says that Gen. McDowell has advanced his lines four miles toward Fairfax.

The Confederate flag can be seen two miles from the camp. Both parties have advanced, but there have been no indications of an attack.

The last news from Europe, will throw a damper on the disunionists. England will not allow privateers, with their prizes to enter her ports. Count Cavour, the great statesman of Sardini, is dead.

MILITARY.—Col. Geary of Philadelphia, Col. Williams of Pittsburg, and Maj. J. Crisswell of Huntingdon County, by special permission, are about to recruit a Regiment to enter the U. S. service.

We wish them success, and recommend all our young patriotic friends to join their Regiment, as they will be well cared for—being in the service of the United States.

4TH, OF JULY.

☞ A meeting of the citizens of Bedford and vicinity will be held in the Lecture room of the Presbyterian Church, on this (Friday) evening, to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

MANY CITIZENS.

An Arrangement in Kentucky.

The telegraph gives us an account of an arrangement which has been entered into between General McClellan, of the Western Military Department, and Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky. It is virtually a compact, in which the United States Government, as represented by General McClellan, agrees to recognize the neutrality of the State of Kentucky in the present crisis. Kentucky promises to remove Southern armies if they occupy her soil, and if unable to do so she will invoke the aid of the United States. Governor Harris, of Tennessee, assures Kentucky that no Tennessee troops will be allowed to occupy her territory, and he has given orders to his forces to that effect.

We congratulate our readers upon the discovery of a sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout and Neurolgia, and all Mercurial Diseases, which destroy the constitution and give temporary relief only. In fact it is the only known remedy effecting a perfect cure, and we feel warranted, from its recommendations, in calling the attention of the afflicted and those having friends suffering from Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia or the pernicious effects of Mercury, to the advertisement in another column of our paper, of Dr. Leland's Anti-Rheumatic Band.

June 28, 1861.

We invite special attention to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's *Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator*, in another column. For weakness and general debility there is nothing like it; it will strengthen, exhilarate, create an appetite at once, regulate the bilious system and digestion, and in short, restore the weakened organs to all their original vigor and strength. So valuable a Tonic Cordial should be in the hands of every invalid and in every family. Reader, try it.

Announcements.

Legislature.

We are authorized to announce the name of Gideon D. Trent, Esq, of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Associate Judge.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. William Gephart, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Treasurer.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Martin Milburn, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Commissioner.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce the name of Mr. Henry P. Diehl, of Colerain Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce the name of Joseph S. Riddle, Esq., of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

Lieut. Wm. Keefe of Bedford Township, will be a candidate for the nomination of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

Poor Director.

MR. OYER:—Mr. Adam Ulrich of Middle Woodberry Tp., will be supported for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S

ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 409 BROAWAY, N York.

G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors.

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞ AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

June 28, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Union Tp., on the estate of Joseph Carber, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL WERTZ,
June 28, 1861. Adm'r.

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, call'd *Female Weakness and Irregularities.* Also Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continual Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

June 28, 1861.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Schreiner, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, having this day been granted to the subscriber residing in South Woodberry Township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEX. HOLSINGER,
June 28, 1861.—* Adm'r.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife, Susan, has left my bed and board, without any just cause, all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting

REUBEN GATES.

June 28, 1861.—c

Public Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in the village of Clearville, in Monroe Township in said county, on Saturday the 3d day of August next, a

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

late the property of Mrs. Hannah Horton, dec'd, situated on main street, in said village, bounded by said main street on the east, an alley on the west, Isaac Grove's lot on the north, and lot of Nicholas Border on the South.

The location of said property is a desirable one, making it worthy the attention of any one wishing a comfortable home. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, log stable, with a well of good water at the door.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgments or bonds and mortgage. Sale to commence at one o'clock. DAVID EVANS,

June 21, 1861. Trustee.

DWELLING HOUSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses are new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.

June 21, 1861.—tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the estate of Joseph Barkman, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BARKMAN,
Executor, residing in Monroe Tp.

June 21, 1861.

FOR SALE.

A gray mare, warranted sound and gentle; suitable either for farm or family use—also a family carriage, and a set of carriage harness—inquire of JOHN E. McGIRR.

Bedford, June 13, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Sophia Diehl, late of Southamptom Township, dec'd, will sell at public outcry upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 20TH JULY, 1861,

the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One dwelling house and lot of ground, situate in the Township aforesaid, adjoining lands of William Adams, Esq., and Hugh Wilson, in said Township, now occupied by John K. Diehl.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HEZEKIAH O'NEAL,
June 21, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of John Bowers, Jr., late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAIAH CONLEY.
June 21, 1861. Adm'r

JUNIATA MILLS

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts flannels, blankets, &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞ Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash. All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention. JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.—z

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their suppl SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 10, 1861.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS Eliza Colvin, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd, died, seized of the following Real Estate, viz: one tract of land on Chesnut Ridge in Napier Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of John S. Statler, Charles W. Colvin and others, containing ten acres, leaving issue, and the children of issue, nine full heirs, viz: Jane Schell, deceased, leaving issue Abraham C., Charlotte A., James H., Margaret, Martin and Edward Schell; the last two of whom are minors, who have for their guardian, Robert M. Taylor, Esq.; James, residing in Indiana, Abraham, Charlotte, and Martin, residing in Ohio, and the others in Bedford County, Charlotte, intermarried with Martin Reilly, Eliza, intermarried with Robert M. Taylor, Esq., Wm. Colvin, George M. Colvin, Charles W. Colvin, Reubin Colvin, Margaret intermarried with John M. Robison, and John E. Colvin, all residing in Bedford County.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Tuesday the 9th day of July, next, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
June 14, 1861. Sheriff.

MASTER'S SALE.

OF REAL ESTATE.

Samuel Vondersmith vs. William Lyon. } In the Court of Common Pleas, Bedford County, Pa., November Term, 1860.

Whereas at the aforesaid Term of the said Court, judgment was entered against the defendant in the above entitled cause, to the effect that said defendant should pay certain sums of money in manner and form specified in the verdict; said judgment being for the balance of the purchase money for certain real estate; and,

Whereas, at the April term of said court, A. D., 1861, the undersigned was appointed Master in Chancery, to sell said real estate, unless the said defendant aforesaid should pay the portion of said sum which was due and payable on or about the 22d day of May, A. D., 1861, with interest.

Now, therefore, default having been made in said payment aforesaid, I, by virtue of said appointment, will sell on the premises on Saturday the 29th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the right, title, and interest, of William Lyon, the aforesaid defendant, in and to the following described property, to wit: Thirty three (33) acres, more or less, of farming land, mostly cleared and under cultivation, said land being in Bedford Township and near the Borough of Bedford, and bounded by lands of Shuck's heirs, of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., of Samuel Vondersmith, and by other lands of Wm. Lyon, Esq., and now in possession of said Defendant aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

JOHN E. McGIRR,
Bedford, May 31, 1861. Master, &c.

NO! FOR THE WAR!

JACOBREED,

Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash.* The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shal not go away disappointed.

May 17, 1861.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's Dec. 21, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where-prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

B F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

eSpt. 28, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black teas, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the high est market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

April 26, 1861.

Public Sale

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in South Woodberry Township, on

SATURDAY, 29TH OF JUNE, INST.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: A tract of land, adjoining David L. Replogle, on the East, David T. Miller, on the North and West, and Christian Eversole, on the South, containing sixty eight acres, more or less. There is an orchard of choice fruit and good running water upon the property—also a Dwelling House and Blacksmith Shop, thereon erected.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

DAVID T. MILLER,
Adm'r of the Estate of Susannah Miller dec'd
June 7, 1861

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

BY F. S. KEY.

Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

On that shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
Tis the Star Spangled Banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation,
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust"—
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Red, White and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

BY J. R. DRAKE.

When Freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air
She tore the robe of azure night,
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldrick of the skies,
And stripped its pure, celestial white
With streakings of the morning light—
Then from its mansion in the sun,
She called her eagle-bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand,
The symbol of her chosen land.

Majestic monarch of the cloud,
Who rearest aloft thy regal form
To hear the tempest-trumpings loud,
When strive the warriors of the storm.
And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven,—
Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free,
To hove in the sulphur smoke,
To ward away the battle stroke.
And bid its blendings shine afar,
Like rainbows on the cloud of war,
The harbingers of victory!

Flag of our country! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high
When speaks the signal trumpet tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet
Has dimmed the glittering bayonet;
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn
To where thy sky-born glories burn;
And as his springing steps advance
Catch war and vengeance from the glance,
And when the cannon mouthing loud,
Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud,
And gory sabres rise and fall
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall,
Then shall thy meteor glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink beneath
Each gallant arm that strikes below
That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the Seas! on ocean wave
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave:
When death, careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And frightened waves rush wildly back
Before the broadside's reeling rack,
Each dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home!
By angel hands to valor given,
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

INQUIRER

Published every Friday morning, in Juliana St., in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

Paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."
April 19, 1861.–tf

John E. McGirr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall, Esq., Bedford Pa.
April 19, 1861.–zz

John Major.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.
Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.
May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. R. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

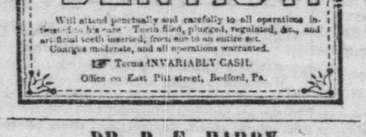
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.
His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.
The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.
Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.



LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.
Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of

FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING.

all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
May 10, 1861.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1, Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.
Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.
For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.
For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.
For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.
For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.
For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.
For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.
For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.
It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.
Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shelisburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.
SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County, I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,
ADAM FERGUSON.

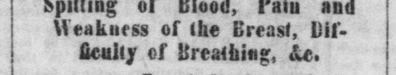
I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.
WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Cough Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.
LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Scheil, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

PEACE DECLARED!

Swords beaten into plow shears and spears int pruning hooks.



I would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that having located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's hotel, Bedford, Pa. I am now ready to do all work in my line, such as horse shoeing, wagon making &c., &c., in the best style and at prices to suit the times. I earnestly solicit a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in my line. Call down and hear the "music of the Anvil," and give me a trial.
April 19, 1861. WM. COOK

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Daniel McDonald, late of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY McDONALD,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
May 24, 1861. Admr's.

NOTICE
The Rail Road Cannot be made if Payment is Neglected.

ALL those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up, the accounts are numerous and none large, they can be paid at once and injure nobody, by attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion, so don't forget to call.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
March 22, 1861.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Gressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Befstol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book.....$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain.....4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book.....2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book.....1
Single numbered boxes, with directions.....25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions.....50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians...$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

HARD TIMES
MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED-WARE,
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON
AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing
OUR INDUCEMENTS,
Which afford
A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY
without risk, together with
FULL PARTICULARS
Relative to this
NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
May 10, 1860.

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. UPWARDS of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.
☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.
For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The spring term will commence, April 8, 1861. Students admitted at any time.
Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.
That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.
$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.
Students prepared for the highest classes in College.
For circulars, or particulars, address.
W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL CSHOOL AND SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.
The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.
The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.
The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—
1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.
2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental branches.
3d. The preparation of Students for College.
The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.
Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.
Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.
Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.
Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.
For circular, with full particulars, address
E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EYERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Nov. 2, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
April 13, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

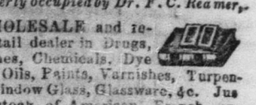
SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store,
Nov. 9, 1860.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.,
Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.
☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "riddling" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.–zz

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.
This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.
Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market St., south side, Philadelphia.
March 22, 1861.–3m

MRS. S. E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystallized fruit and gum candies, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackerel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.